and upon . which a contract as within the scope of his authority. mit was accordingly dismissed, and an appeal taken," had the calture of the grape is very rapidly extending in Cali-Frienia, not only for the manufacture of wine, but for making whatever evils may attend the system will be corraisins. The experiments of the past year or two indicate rected, the position of the Government as a printhat that State is likely to become the greatest raisin-producing maintey in the world. The best grape for this purpose is one of the Malaga varieties. The process is to break the stems of the principal banches, and thus prevent the flow of sap. The fruit then shrinks in the sun, the watery portion is dried and the sugar concentration increased in proportion. Last year one farm yielded twenty-five thousand pounds, and a wingle Isabella vine bore twenty-five hundred bunches.

Kamekameka F., from a successful cruise among the American Guane Islands.

The bark Comet sailed on Saturday last for San Francisco, taking the Molokai channel, and passing Coco Head at 6 P. M. Her cargo will be found specified below.

The bark D. C. Murray promises to sail Wednesday next

would induce captains to remain out as long as possible. The clipper Galatea, it is thought, may touch here en route

COMMERCIAL PTEMS

The St. Louis (No.) artesian well, the deepest in the world, has reached a depth of 3,147 feet and no water. Washington, August 7th.—The public debt states ingust lat, shows the total debt to be, less cash in Trea-\$2,523,534,480 47. Of the amount in Treasury, \$83,409,917 93 is coin, and \$26,644,558 21 is currency. COAL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS .- Both bits

anthracits coal have been found in the Rocky Mountains, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, close to the track. The best coal field is near Benton, in the vicinity of the crossing of the North Platte. It was supposed that Elias Howe, the inventor of sewing

Machines, left an estate of several millions of dollars, but his executors found many large debts, and his disappointed heirs are not likely to get anything. Sound spring wheat turned a sharp corner at Chicago on the 1st of July, and during ten minutes in the afternoon the price fell from \$2 20 to \$1 50 per bushet, and it was utterly impossible to exect sales on any terms.

There is another new industry in San Francisco. A party

NEW YORK, August 13th .- Reports of crops by telegraph from all parts of the country are on the whole quite cheering. The wheat crop is larger than last year in Ohio, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Con-Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, South-western and Central Tennessee, North Carolina, Belaware and Vermont the crops have been only an average one. The corn-crop is very large, and the quality is remarkably good. The cially so in the Southern States In Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Moryland, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Whiconsin, Minnesota, Vernount, New York and Illinois the yield is larger; while in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and other Southern States, it will not be more than an average one. The rains injured the crops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Maine.

Shipe' Maile.

on San Francisco-Per D. C. Murray, Wednesda Fon Windwand Pours-Fer Kilmes, on Monday. Fon Karai-Per Nettie Merrill, on Monday.

ARRIVALS.

5-Am bark Cambridge, Miller, 15 days fin Humboldt.
6-Schr Active, Cluncy, from Hawaii.
7-Haw brig Kamehameha V., Rickman, fin Guano Hds.
7-Schr Nettie Merrill, Lambert, from Kanai.
7-Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokni.
7-Schr Luka, from Kanai.
8-Schr Luka, from Kanai.
8-Schr Luka, from Kanai.

8.—Schr Luka, from Kauni.
8.—Schr Isabella, from Moinkai.
8.—Schr Mary, from Kauni.
9.—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauni.
10.—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauni.
10.—Schr Marikla, Berrill, from Hawaii.
10.—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from sea.
12.—Stmr Kilanea. McGrosove, from Windward Powts.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, for Hawaii.
5—Schr Hattle, Nika, for Kanai.
5—Schr Kamaile, Adams, for Molokai.
5—Am bark Comet, Abbott, for San Francisco.
6—Stmr Pele, Brown, for Molokai.
7—Stmr Kilanon, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
7—Schr Koma Packet, Marchant, for Hawaii. Schr Owana, for Mani.
Schr Kamaile, Adams, for Molokai. 8—Schr Active, Cluncy, for Hawaii. 8—Schr Warwick, for Lanai. 9—Schr Nettie Merrill, Lambert, for Kanai. Schr Luka, for Kanai.
Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Mani.

10—Schr Mary, for Kami.
10—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kamai.
10—Schr Isabella, for Melokai.
11—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Mani.
11—Schr Mei Keike, for Mani.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Brig Kamehameha V. Capt. Rickman reports having left Honolulu on the 29th of aly and arrived at Phoenix Island August Ist-eleven days point, but it is unnecessary now. usage. Arrived at Enderbury's Island August 3d, McKenn's dand August 5th, and Baker's Island on the 8th. Remained till the lith, touched at Howland's Island on the 15th and landed stores. Left the same day for Honolulu, arriving here on the 7th of September -22 days passage.

ARRIVALS AT BANER'S INLAND. 1-Am ship Grace Durling, Smith. 19-Beit ship Scioto, Regan. 8-Haw brig Kamehomeha V., Rickman.

18—Am ship King Fisher, Gibbons, 27—Am ship Wm Wilcox, Johnson, 17—Am ship Grace Durling, Smith, June 30-Am ship Sommet, La Dieu, for Callac.

2-Brit ship Naria, Duncan, for Howland's Island. 24-Hobart Town wh bk Oilley, 2 mos out, 75 bbis sp. From the middle of July to the middle of August have had

considerable rain. From May 5th to July 17th-eixty-one running days, Sundays excepted-shipped 6,100 tons dry guano, and during this time ships discharged 1,600 tons ballast. the mines-not one was ever imported for countries of Europe can and will furnish a large espectively ten, ten ami eleven days receiving their cargoes, as above—the three ships being only forty-eight running days at the Island - the Kinghaher arriving May 29th, and the Grace choose. To show the freedom they have, we will migrate to these Islands or anywhere that they Darling sailing July 17th. From McKenn's Island the beig beings the news of loss of chains and anchors by the ship Nor Wester, and of her having

At Howland's Island, the British ship Maria had taken in the coolies in this kingdom. a cargo of 900 tons of game and the date of the brig's touching.

IMPORTS.

FROM HUMBOLDT-Per Cambridge, Sept. 5th:-

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco-Per Comet, Sept. 5th :-2,000 Molasses, pkgs 305, gils. 18,466 70 Puls, pkgs 204, ths. . . . 20,24 t 7,370 Paddy, bags 1235 . . . 105,884 ies, wet, No. 468, he 25,272 Segar, kgs 1600, he....208,976

PASSENGERS.

FROM HUMBOLDT-Per Cambridge, Sept. 5th-William

A very pretty quarrel is in progress in England

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. The Government and the Coolle

The official organ returns to the subject of Coolies, and undertakes in this week's issue, to break the force of our strictures by statements which, being unsupported by facts, require refutation. We are glad of the opportunity of again discussing the coolie system, because we believe that the more it is agitated, the more hope there is that cipal in it rightly estimated, and some less objectionable method of recuperating the wasting ener. gies of the Hawaiian people be adopted. It is a question that should be calmly discussed and wherever errors are found they should be acknowledged and abandoned without hesitancy, Our only foreign arrival the present week has been the brig as the effects of whatever emigrant system is pursued must have a perpetual influence for good or for evil on the future condition of these islands.

The article in the last Advertiser was written by its editor, and the positions taken coincide with the views repeatedly expressed in this paper during the past four years, or since the Governis necessarily dull. The whaling float is expected in late this ment undertook to be the principal in the coolie fall, awing to the poor lack the vessels had up to July, which emigration scheme. It was written and was in type before the notice of the American Minister from San Francisco to Hongkong, but there is no certainty of Was received, and had no reference to it. If the any sail before the arrival of the Montana, due on the 28th or arguments possessed additional weight from being reiterated at this time, it is the change of circumstances and of public opinion that has caused it.

Knowing the importance of the Reciprocity Treaty to the agricultural and planting interests of the Kingdom, the Gazette dishonorably endeavors to arraign us as opposed to it. Now we distinctly assert that not one word has ever appeared in this journal against it, and the assertion of the ministerial organ that it is our "pur. pose to give a damaging blow to the Reciprocity Treaty," we pronounce to be a malicious and base fabrication. The treaty has had no warmer advocates, from the day it was drawn up, than the editor of this paper and the corps of writers who there is making Ransome's concrete stone of any size and shape, to order, ornamented according to the taste of the architect. It is composed of sand and a solution of soda, and the blocks when put in the building are joined by coment. It is moulded into any form, and heasts or birds of any kind can be organ and the King's Ministers. In its very first notice of the treaty, the official organ threw cold water on it, and the article was copied necticut and New Hampshire, and the quality is regarded as abroad as expressive of the views of this Govern-excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas the reports are not so good, the yield being indifferent. In supported the treaty as best it knew how.

The Government organ has now the impudence this year is fully one-third more than last. This is espe- to deny that "coolies are brought here." That there may be no misunderstanding, we quote as

> nder contracts of service have been introduced, but under no isabilities as regards their personal liberties and immunities. srepresent every undertaking, especially those nade to fill up the population of a country."

It is difficult to imagine the motives that can induce a writer to falsify facts in this manner. and to endeavor to mislead the public. A "Coolie," according to Webster, is "a laborer trans-PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ported from India, China, &c., for service in some other country." We assert that coolies have been imported here at various periods from 1853 to 1867, and extracts from the official Gazette will be our proof. In December, 1865, we find the following official notice, under the head of "By Authority" in that paper: "All persons desirous of ordering coolies or other laborers,

are hereby requested to apply either in person or by letter to the President or Secretary of the Board of Immigration. "H. A. Widemann, Chief Cierk Home Office." Again in 1866, when noticing the arrival of ment, the same paper has the following:

"The arrival here on Saturday last of the Chilean ship Al-berto, with two hundred and fifty coolies from China, for plantations and farms is an event of no small importance, being the first practical result of the systemtic steps taken by the Gov-ernment to supply the demand for the labor." Again, the Government Commissioner, writing

from Honkkong, under date of July 15, 1865. "I have the satisfaction to be able to inform you that on

Thursday next, July 20, before nightfull, the first vessel, the Chilean bark Atherto, Capt. Boolerson, 653 tons register—11 leave this port with from 246 to 250 Chinese coolies for anolulu. A second vessel, the British ship Roscor, will follow in about a fortnight after, with from 260 to 270 more." These extracts are sufficient to establish the fact that Chinese "Coolies" were advertised for, were sent for, were announced in the Government organ as having arrived, and that the

brought to this country is a falsehood.

The Gazette next undertakes to create the im-Chinese. When it was found that the Irish and healthy.

"The Advertiser republishes a law passed by the last Assembly, proteamining it as a coolie code, and thrusts upon the Government the responsibility of its passage. The law did not originate with the Government, was not supported by them, but, strange to say, passed against their votes by the Peoples Party (so called by the Advertiser.) and by them was placed upon the Statute Book. If he any inference the law can be whenever unter its provisions any odious class regulations have been promulgated, it will be time enough for that virtuous guardian of the oppressed to seize upon the fact."

Here again is one of the misstatements of the Gazette, which needs refutation. Referring to its own official report of the Legislative proceedings, we find the following, and reiterate that the law did originate with the Government:

May 22.-Mr. Bishop gave notice of a "Bill to extend the May 28.—Mr. Bisbop introduced a "Bill to extend the powers of the Board of Immigration."

For San Francisco—Per Comet, Sept. 5th.—James Banmister, Chas Menkife, Chas Sammers, J P Woodworth—4.

Charles R. Bishop is one of "the Advertiser's of that term to locate on or near plantations, and the end comfortable art of killing. FROM WINDWARD PORTS-Per Kilmen, Sept. 12-Mr W M
Gibson, Mr and Mrs Ritson and 2 children, Misses Conway,
Mr W Bennett.

Taise cane on shares, provided land is furnished to them on reasonable terms. This is the system debating the resolution of censure-is more than now being adopted in sugar planting in Louis- scendant of King Solomon, deeming himself as

it was passed as a Government measure. For the it was passed as a Government measure. For the lawrillan Gov. immigrants are assisted to get here. ernment-to utter such language as that quoted We do not know what answer was given to the the order "bout face" being given. Abyssinia in reference to the escape of Prince Alfred from the above, so directly opposite to the well-known above letter, but if the Government had shown Fenian bullet in Australia. The High Churchmen facts and the evidence in the case, shows a moral the least favorable disposition, or offered to lease thanks to Almighty God for the safety of the Prince delinquency which we were entirely unprepared to these Swedish emigrants some of the wild till they are properly authorized to do so. Their congregations in this strait, especially in the connectory districts of England, have been driven to the try districts of England, have been driven to the singing of the "National Anthem," at the close of mand of signifying their thankfulness, but for permitting this the clergymen have exposed themselves to episcopal censure.

Hawaii, accompanied with such efforts and assistance as are made in other countries to induce of indications. Most cases speeches were exacted official organ with a bold attempt to falsify and of signifying their thankfulness, but for permitting this the clergymen have exposed themselves to episcopal censure.

Hawaii, accompanied with such efforts and assistance as are made in other countries to induce their satisfaction by a general jubilation, building a bage bonfire and calling in a body on the professors and others to tender their congratulations. Most cases speeches were exacted official organ with a bold attempt to falsify and official organ with a bold atte

when every one of them voted for it.

for the evils, which it sets forth, is that, to private enterprise hould be commuted, the introduction of laborers, is most sur-rising. The proposition has been discarded long ago, by ced it under special regulations, meant to counteract the sad

We admit that so far as the "coolie trade" is ocerned, governments have generally taken it nto their control, but mainly for the profit connected with it. This is true of Hawaii, Tahiti, Peru, India, Mauritius, Cuba, and wherever else the coolie is employed. On the other hand, wherever free emigration is carried on, it is generally not by governments, but by individual enterprise. The Chinese Immigration Society of San Francisco imports immigrants, and the only stipulation in the part of the latter is to refund the advance for passage and expenses. The same of the California Emigration Society, which was established to encourage immigration from Europe. The laborers engage to refund all advances for assage, &c., and are free to select their own emplovers. The same system prevails in New York. considerable proportion of the immigrants at hat port have their passages pre-paid in Amerca, and these advances they have to work out, out the state or national government has no part in the business, unless it be a general superrision. In Brazil, a different system has quite recently been introduced, and the Government takes the lend and furnishes the assistance re-

ired by immigrants. Now we are placed, in regard to a deficiency of labor, in the same condition as California and ne other countries; and we must go to work in the same way to procure it, by offering sufficient inducements. The experience of the past fifteen years is not favorable to the introduction of Chinese laborers. Very few of them ever renew their service on plantations, and when their term expires, they scatter over the country as bucksters and dealers in opium and other contraband. They are, with few exceptions, no real acquisition to the moral, physical or social improvement of the Kingdom. Therefore it is evident, we should expend our efforts and resources where more permanent good will result. Of the Japanese we shall have something to say in future.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wilder at the last session authorizing the importation of Polynesian free immigrants, men and women, who in consideration of their passage and outfits would engage on plantations, was a very good law, and one which, if its provisions are rightly carried out, will result in permanent good. In doing so, perhaps the name and prestige of the Government them in their new home, and assure the missionaries near them that the transfer was designed to re-people the islands as well as to supply laborers, and that only the most humane motives prompted would govern it, it may prove successful.

But if a novice or adventurer is to be engaged for this service simply because unable or unfit for the first cargo of coolies ordered by the Govern- any other, if the plan is to burden the immigrant with a load of advances in the shape of passage, outfits, bonuses, &c., &c., which will take him years to cancel, and for which he has derived no adequate benefit, then the scheme will utterly fail. Better to land these immigrants free of one dollar expense to themselves, and let them commence their service in their new homes free from all pe-

cuniary embarrassment. There is another limited source of supply. In California and Oregon there are from three to five Many of these islanders would return, if statement that Chinese coolies have not been by employing a reliable agent to visit them and explain the matter to them. Authorize the Hawho will take a special interest in them, to pay the expense of their transfer from where they live pression that coolies have been introduced into to this port. Some of them are married to Indian California for the Pacific Railroad. Nothing is women-invite them all, men, women and chilfarther from the truth. No Chinese coolie has dren, to return to the land of their fathers, and exception of three buildings, is now built up with ever been imported to California to labor on that provide the ways and means. We may not suc- fire-proof stores. As these increase in the town, railroad. When that great national work was ceed in inducing even half of them to come, but commenced, the company procured whatever la- all who do so will be just so much added to our after be obliged to creet them, if desirous of receiving borers were obtainable, Irish, Europeans and laboring material, for they are generally strong an income from its investments .- Gazette.

would not work well with the Chinese and that the But if we are to be governed, in our immigralatter answered all purposes, they were employed tion plans, by a desire to furnish a better social almost exclusively, till at one time they numbered and moral element, and the most productive labor, one-sixth of the entire Chinese population of Cal- we must look to the redundant populations of ifornia. But they were gathered mostly from Europe to supply in part our necessities. The add that quite recently they have struck for can find means to save them from starvation. plains are largely increased. This shows how they following letter from an emigrant agent in Swe-

> LULEA, SWEDEN, March 4, 1868. J. C. Pellogn, Esq., Swedish Consul, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Siz: In consequence of continued famine in the northern part of Sweden, a company of about five hundred respectable ersons is about being formed for emigration to some other ountry, where they may procure land for agricultural purposes and for raising of stock, etc., I as their agent, respectfully request you to answer the following questions, viz:
>
> 1. If on the Sandwich Islands an uncultivated tract of land f about 10,000 or 15,000 acres, suitable for cultivation, it is to se had and on what terms? If it can be obtained by year!

sayments to the government, and in that case, the amount to d yearly.

What is the temperature, and does the climate seem to any bad influence on an European.

What products the land in its natural state brings forth, The covernment of the country, its religious creed, etc.
 I hope, sir, that you as Swellish Consul will be kind enough

to give me the above information, for which I will be under Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

we can divine, unless it was intended as a joke. iana, and in cotton planting throughout the good as any other man on a throne, if not better, Rose—Barras—In Honolulu, on Tarsday, 8th lest, at the residence of A. S. Cleghorn, by Rev. Father Hermann, Maurice it was prought into the Legislature at the instance of A. S. Cleghorn, by Rev. Father Hermann, Maurice it was prought into the Legislature at the instance of that more cotton is now grown there on shares becomes very angry, and revenges his disappointment on certain English travelers. England emharks her soldiers characteristics. We have every reason to believe that the bill South. We have recently seen the statement

as seeking the defeat of the Reciprocity Treaty; | carried on by private enterprise, under strict Govor his denial that coolies are imported into this ernment surveillance, we shall be much more Kingdom, when every man, woman and child likely to obtain a better class of people at the of the treaty lately made by Minister Burlinknows the contrary; or his charging the author- lowest cost. The first importation of coolies by ship of the coolie law on the People's Party, and Mr. Graves in 1853, proved to be among the best which has been approved by the President and asserting that the Ministers opposed its passage, laborers we have ever had; so also the cargo for ratified by the Senate. It recognizes the au-"The conclusion arrived at by the affectiser, that the cure imported by the Government have proved to be territory-concedes to Chma the right to appoint that coolies introduced by private enterprise are telegraphs in China.

zette calls them. The coolie system, as it exists dence.

cipal, is not equal to private enterprise.

remarks have already exceeded our limits, we intercourse with that seeluded Empire. have used is considered by any one too strong, we and travel. have simply to say that there can be no apology for | Considering that the two nations possess a pop-

will aid in the success, though we believe that if New BUILDING .- The handsome fire-proof building the work were entrusted to private parties it will on Kaahumanu street, which has been in process of and the other by Marks & Bernard, as a wholesale heart of the Empire.

finished throughout with lath and plaster, and there is a fine cellar for storage beneath the makai store. The walls are of the lava stone, found in exhaustible quantities at the rear of the town, and of imported brick. Of the quality of this stone, the builder says building purposes.

nices, pilasters and mouldings around the windows they do now to every part of the Pacific. and doors, in plain stucco, giving to it a finished and handsome appearance, and adding much to the improvements in that part of the town. The roofs is of corrugated iron, a new material to us, and having good claims to public favor. The ventilation has been carefully attended to. A series of perforations through the walls, covered with gratings, open into hundred Hawaiians, generally able-bodied men, the stores and the rooms, both at the floor and the who are engaged in mining and in various capacceiling, and the rooms on the upper floor have ventiTanning, under the name of "THE HILO TANNERY," at lators communicating with the garret. The tempera- the old stand in Hilo, Hawaii. ture within, therefore, day or night, will be no higher they could do so. Let special efforts be made to than the air without, so that goods will be in no daninduce them to come back to their native land, ger from heat, while the comfort of the occupants will be materially increased. In tropical countries, For Ililo and Kaupakuca, Hawaii. the comfort of stone buildings, and their value as stores, depend very much upon free circulation of air ; We might introduce more testimony on this | waiian Consul at San Francisco, or some agent | and a well-ventilated structure will command tenants in preference to one that is not planned with judicious

reference to this point. The building was planned and the mason work done by Mr. J. G. Osborne, and the iron work by Crockett & Harper. It is one of the best constructed buildings in the town. Kaahumanu street with the there will be an increasing disposition among tenants to rent only such buildings, so that capital will here-

In addition to the above, it should be stated that the front ornamental work was executed solely by native Hawaiian masons, and is certainly creditable to them and all concerned.

THE GATTLING GUY .- On Thursday evening, says the New York Times of July 11th, an exhibition of The Kingdisher, Wm. Wilcox and Grace Darling were or by the Company. They are paid one dol- portion of the labor of our plantations. Immi- at Fort Hamilton, in the presence of Major-General the merits of the Gattling battery gun was given lar a day, and are at liberty to stop when they grants from Europe are waiting for offers to Franz Sigel, Brig. Gen. Vodges, commanding the Fort, Brig. Gen. Crispin, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the improvement of firearms. The Gattling gun, consisting of ten barrels higher wages, alleging that the expenses on the Only a few weeks since the Gazette published the revolving on a common centre-is, in fact, a huge heft July 7th to procure more ground tackling. It is not anlikely that this ship may yet report here before returning to
McKean's Island.

plains are largely increased. This shows how they
are engaged, and that there is no similarity beden, who was seeking a home for the starving
the laborers on the laborers of t revolving rifle, mounted cannon fashion. The barin rapid succession, and at the late experiments at Jones's Wood 100 shots were fired in 35 seconds with remarkable accuracy of direction. The experiments on Thursday were superintended by A. . Sinclair, of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. Fuller, who is in charge of the gun here, and represents the Colt Manufacturing Company, Conn., by whom it is made. A target, distant 2,550 feet on a slope behind the Fort, was penetrated by the balls, although the distance was an extreme one for the size of the gun, which throws only an ounce ball. The target at 400 feet, was easily penetrated. many of the shots entering the bull's eye, and all near enough to it to satisfy observers of the fearful certainty of the unceasing revolver. After the What are its communications with other countries, and target firing had been sufficiently extended to satisty those immediately interested, and to alarm all the cattle and most of the Christians in the neighborhood, the gun was pointed seaward. On being fired the point at which the balls took the water was easily discernible, many of them ricocheting eight or ten times. Altogether, the exhibition of For Windowan Pours Per Kilamen, Sept. 7th—His Hone E H Allen, wife and I children; S H Phillips, Cal Jones, Rev Dr Gallen, Rev J F Popus, F Spencer, F and how in conmigrate hither, and on their arrival to contract made another strike in the development of the suret. This is the title of the law which we published These and other Europeans might be induced to the gun was of a most interesting character, and it holders from 12 to 20 per cent, of the money paid by the i

Taken all through, the English Abyssinian expedition is a remarkable event in modern history. Thus, it may be summed up. The boasted de ffers his hand and what heart he possesses to the Queen of England. The Queen refuses. Theodore other Company. is deserted bag and baggage by the red coats, and all is over.

The information that Dr. McCosh, the eminent

The New Chinese Treaty.

On the fourth page will be found an abstract game, on behalf of China with the United States, the Metcalf Plantation; while the two cargoes thority of the Chinese Government over all its the very worst, -a collection of murderers, cut- Consuls in American ports, who shall be on the throats, thieves and immoral men, such as never same footing as those of the most favored nation before were introduced in one body into any -guarantees freedom of worship to Americans in country. To prove the superiority of the Graves Chinese territory-makes the coolie trade a penal coolies, it is only necessary to refer to the correct offence-grants the right to citizens of either remark of the Gazette that some of them have be- nation to travel in the country of the otherne industrious and even wealthy citizens; provides for a uniform system of coins, weights while others have continued for fifteen years to and measures-provides for the education of the serve with their original employers. The East- citizens of either country in the other, and finally field cargo constitutes no exception to the remark stipulates for the introduction of railroads and

the best, for as servants and laborers they have | The originating of this remarkable embassy to given general satisfaction. The treatment they America and Europe is undoubtedly due to Mr. received on board was outrageous, but the men Burlingame, who, ever since his first arrival in as a class have proved satisfactory. This simply China, appears to have made a marked impresshows that Government, when acting as a prin- sion on the Chinese Government. He seems to be some such a man as the late Mr. Wyllie, who, But we hold that the whole coolie system must on his arrival at these Islands in 1844, labored be changed,-that we can induce free laborers to with extraordinary diligence to make an imprescome here, -that private enterprise can do it sion on the rulers, studied their character, pubbetter than the Government,-and that planters lished interesting facts about the people and will find it to their interest to engage them when- Islands, promulgated new ideas, succeeded in ever they may arrive. We have never asserted making a very favorable impression on them, and that the planters are "slave-drivers" as the Ga- was consequently received into favor and confi-

here, must be admitted by all to be more free Thus far the progress of Mr. Burlingame and from the hardships incident to it than in any his Celestial suite has been a perfect ovation, other country; but this is not owing in any meas- from the day they landed at San Francisco up to ure to anything Government has done, for the the latest accounts. And considering the gen-Gazette tells us that not a case has come before eral desire prevalent in Europe to enter into more the courts for arbitration. It is wholly at- intimate political relations with China, it is quite tributable to the mild service they are engaged in likely that their reception there will be as and to the judicious management of the planters, marked. His mission has the unqualified enas a class are in their dealings with their dorsement of the foreign Ministers in China, and laborers, governed by leniency and humane treat- if he is well received in Europe it must result in ment. If our coolies had such masters as they advantage to the commerce of European nations, have in Cuba, Peru and Tahiti, nothing but mili- as by the new treaties all the China ports are to tary rule would prevent disturbance and anarchy. be opened to foreign trade, and unrestricted There are some other points in the Gazette ar- travel will be permitted throughout the Empire. ticle to which we intended to refer, but as our These will be great advantages gained in foreign

must break off here. We could hardly say less | The influence of this embassy will be doubtless than we have, under the circumstances. It is a felt soon on Japan. Whenever the central Govdisagreeable service to be compelled to correct ernment there is firmly re-established, its policy mistatements from any quarter, but when they will evidently be to imitate the Chinese, send are officially made with an evident design to mis- distinguished envoys to America and Europe, and lead the public abroad, as these have been, we probably make as favorable treaties, opening all have no choice in the matter. If the language we the ports and all the Kingdom to foreign trade

the Government organ, with all the facts and rec- ulation of four hundred and fifty millions, or ords within its reach, to utter such untruths, and nearly one-half the entire population of the we hope we shall not again be called on to set it world, the importance of these embassies and treaties to the commerce of Europe and America will be seen at once. One or two of the principal rivers of China are as large as the Mississippi, be better and more cheaply done than by Govern- erection for some months past by Mr. G. Rhodes, has and navigable from two to three thousand miles ent, which should lend itself only as a guardian been completed, and the occupants will move in this from their estuaries. Already steamers ply up or patron. If the services of a person of the week. The building is two stories, 65 feet front by the Yangtse for two thousand miles, and the character of Dr. J. W. Smith of Koloa, or Mr. O. 40 feet deep. The first story has two large stores, trade and travel is so great that it is found to be H. Gulick of Waialua could be secured to go and with a cart-way between, to the yard in the rear. One the most lucrative field for steamboat enterprise explain the nature of this emigration scheme, and of these, with a cement floor, will be occupied by in the world. As soon as the treaties are in force, satisfy the people as to what will be expected of Mr. Rhodes, as a wholesale wine and spirit store, steamers will run on all the rivers to the very

One feature of the new treaty will be noticed. The upper story reached by a stair-way from the viz: that it proposes to make the coolie traffic, as street, is divided into seven large, airy rooms, admir- now carried on, a penal offense. And if the ably adapted for offices. A hall through the length United States Government joins with China to this scheme, and the most humane regulations of the building gives access to these rooms. It is suppress the coolie trade, its termination will be only a question of time. As carried on in China, it is not one iota less abominable than the slave trade of Africa, and the time will come when England and France will join with America and it is an excellent material, and well adapted for China in putting a stop to it. Voluntary emigration will not be interfered with, and Chinese The front of the building is ornamented with cor- will probably soon migrate to Europe as freely as

H. E. McINTYRE & BROTHER, Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery, Corner of King and Fort Streets, Bonolulu, H. I. 642 1y

Partnership.

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Valuable and Desirable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT AT PRES-NT occupied by in Nuuanu Valley. One Double Carriage, One Single Buggy, One Span of Horses, Harney

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ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING. And all Profits are Divided among the Insured. We invite attention to our

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Fairchild's Celebrated Gold Pens WHICH ARE CONSIDERED SUPE-▼ RIOR to every other kind. A new asso been received by Express, including India Rubber Peucil Cases and Pens,

Official Engrossing Pens, Pearl Handled Gold Pens, The latter makes a very neat ornament for a Lady's Portfolio (635) H. M. WHITNEY.

FOR AMUSEMENT .- It is said that scarcely one person in ten can correctly spell the following sentence

when written from dictation : "It is an agreeable sight to perceive the unparalleled embarrassment of an harassed peddler, atempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion, which a sibyl has stabbed with a poniard, regardless

f the innuendoes of the lilies of a carnelian hue." Even President Hill of Harvard College made five nistakes in writing it, and a learned clergyman of Boson made seven. It will at least afford amusement to any who experiment with it. The orthography as given above, is correct according to Webster.

ALE AND PORTER!

JOHN JOULE & SON'S E. I. PALE ALE. arts, in casks 6 dozen each. Byass' Porter, in casks 4 doz, each.

Allsopp's Ale, in cases 4 doz. each. WALKER & ALLEN. [642 1m] CALIFORNIA BROOMS!

NO. 2 AND 3-FOR SALE BY WALKER & ALLEN. BRICKS, BRICKS! A FEW THOUSAND OF CALIFORNIA RED BRICKS, received per MURRAY for sale by BOLLES & CO.

ONE HEAVY BULLOCK CART FOR BOLLES & CO. Bales Amoskeag Denims FOR SALE LOW BY CASTLE & COOKE.

Superior Three 3-4 inch Hose FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES BY

Coolie Rice, Coolie Rice In Quantities to Suit. FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY CASTLE 4 COOKE.

Downer's Kerosene Oil. AT LOWEST RATE, WARRANTED 5 GALLS. AND PURE

Boiled Linseed Oil.

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DEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE Best English and American White Lead, For sale low by CASTLE & COOKE.

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AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, BY CASTLE & COOKE.

Blue Drills and Blue Cottons! BEST STANDARD MAKES, CASTLE & COOKE.

Latest Style Hoop Skirts, LADIES AND MISSES,

FOR SALE LOW BY CASTLE & COOKE. SUPERIOR AND MEDIUM

ALL WOOL, SILK AND WOOL, AND

White Flannels, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Wide. (642 1m) CASTLE & COOKE.

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ONLY A FEW YARDS LEFT, AT CASTLE & COOKE'S. The Best Family Flour.

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A Large and Superior ASSORTMENT of GOODS

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Information Wanted, OF JOHN C. POLLARD, WHO ARRIVED at these Islands December 7, 1867, in the British ship tagnolia. Address, (641 lt) ADAMS & WILDER.

NOTICE! A FIRST DIVIDEND OF 25 PER CENT. the Congress of the United States, viz:

F. A. SCHAEFER, KONA COFFEE

Constantly on hand and for Sale in quantities to Suit. THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee. laving the Agency of the following parties in Kona Mesers. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Keopuka. H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona.

D. MONTGOMERY, Kailua. 641 6m Just Received! PER HAWAIIAN BARK

R. C. Wylie, ENROM BREMEN, AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES, LIQUORS AND BEERS,

-CONSISTING OF-COGNAC, in Quarts and Pints.

French Wines,

Chateau Cantemerle, Milon Clerk,

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Cherry Cordial, Deetjen's Pale Ale, in Qts. and Pints,

Deetjen's Porter, in Quarts, Muller's Lager Beer, in Quarts. Alcohol, 96 per Cent. Full Proof.

For Sale at 627 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S.

The Overland Monthly

FOR JULY AND AUGUST - JUST RE-Ceived and for sale by 55 n Year. (640 lm) II, M. WHITNEY.

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The A 1 Clipper Bark D. C. Murray! N. T. BENNETT, Comman

Will have Dispatch for the above Port. Sailing on Wednesday next, Sept. 16th For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
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BOXES BEST COLONG TEA.

Fine Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs, Fine Silk Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk. Nankin Cloth, Assorted Sandal Wood Fans,

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Silver Card Cases, Silver Cigar Cases, For sale by AFONG & ACHUCK.

JUST RECEIVED BY H. E. McINTYRE & BRO., Per Bark D. C. Murray.

FRESH CROCERIES

NEW GOLDEN GATE FAMILY FLOUR, New Golden Gate Baker's Extra Flour, California Osts,

NEW CALIFORNIA CHEESE, Cases Columbia River Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb tins, Cases McMurray's Spiced Oysters, 1 and 2 lb tins, cases McMurray's Fresh Oysters, 1 and 2 lb tins,

Tins assorted Crackers—Sods, Wine, Water, Wafer, Milk, Picnic, Jenny Lind, Boston and Butter, JAMS AND JELLIES, IN GLASS AND TINS, Brown's Extracts of Jamaica Ginger, Bags of Humboldt Potatoes (new crop.)

For Sale Low at H. E. McINTYRE & BRO'S.,

And Ship Owners.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ? AT HONOLULE, Aug. 31, 1868. CAN CITIZENS AND SHIP OWNERS, resident on these

Whereas, The traffic in laborers, transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coole Trade, is odious to the people of the United States, as inhuman and immoral; and whereas, it is abhorent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African Slave Trade to prevent the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraul instead of bree to make its victims captive; Be it therefore Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give

In furtherance of the humane policy adopted by the Government I represent, I also deem it my duty to call the attention of all whom it may concern to an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the [Coolie Trade by American Citizens and American Vessels," approved, February 19, 1862, which provides : 1st-That no citizen or resident of the United States shall prepare any vessel to procure or carry from "China or elsewhere" persons known as "coolies" to be disposed of, or

States in whole or in part, so employed shall be forfeited to the 2d-Every person building, equipping, sending to sea, or aiding to prepare in any way, or navigating as master, factor, agent, owner or otherwise, any vessel belonging in whole or in part to any United States citizen, or registered, enrolled or licensed within the United States to be employed in the above trade, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction, punished by a fine

4th--Free and voluntary emigrants may be taken upon the certificate of the U. S. Consul or Consular Agent at the port where they embark, which certificate is to be given to the master of the vessel only upon satisfactory evidence that such emigration is actually free and voluntary. 5th-All United States laws applicable to the carriage of pas-

owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, or registered or licensed within the United States, carrying passengers between foreign ports, with the same penalties and for-6th-The President of the United States is authorized to direct

owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States whenever there is reasonable cause to suppose such vessels are engaged in any way in violation of this Act. The foregoing is simply an abstract of the law, which will be

found in full on page 340, volume 12, of the U. S. Statutes at EDWARD M. McCOOK, (641 3t) Minister Resident,

For Freight or Passage, offering superior accommodation apply to [639] H HACKFELD & CO.

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JUST RECEIVED!

Boxes Orange Pecce Tea,

Assorted Ivory Ornaments. Silver Baskets, &c., &c.

California Bran,
California Golden Syrup,
New Cala. Hams and Bacon,

Cases Lobsters, in 2 fb tins,
Cases Clams, in 2 fb tins,
Cases Clayton Salad Cream,
Kegs of Cranberries, Boxes Layer Raisins,

Cases of Sage, Thyme, Sweet M rjoram, and Summer Savory.
English Red Hemp in tins,
Bales of California Hops,
Jars of Prunes, 54 lbs. each.

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF AMERI-Islands, and of American Ship Masters touching here, I deem it proper to publish the following Resolution on the subject of the Coolie Trade, which unanimously passed both Houses of IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 16, 1867.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation, through all its Agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduc-tion of coolies into this hemisphere, or the adjacent Islands. Ordered, That the Secretary lay the foregoing Resolution before the President of the United States. Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

sold, or transferred, for any term of years, or for any time whatever, as servants or apprentices, or to be held to sereice or labor. Any vessel owned by citizens of the United

not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not ex

ceeding one year. 3d-Any citizen of the United States who shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board, or receive, or transport any such persons, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, shall be liable to be punished as before mentioned.

sengers by U. S. merchant vessels, apply also to all vessels

United States war vessels to examine all vessels navigated or